

## Dr. Lyon's

PERFECT

## Tooth Powder

Cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth, and

Purifies the breath.

A superior dentifrice for people of refinement.

Established in 1866 by

I. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

(J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.)

John F. Ellis & Co.  
937 Pa. Ave.

Established 1822.

**We offer you**  
**Bargains**  
**in Pianos**  
that'll prove themselves to be bargains.

Good instruments—in perfect condition—that we're willing to sacrifice in order to gain room.

\$250 Upright for.....\$175  
\$300 Upright for.....\$225  
\$350 Upright for.....\$275  
\$450 Upright for.....\$325

Easy payments can be arranged on these at a slight advance.

SQUARE PIANOS  
On your own terms.

John F. Ellis & Co.  
The Oldest Musical Establishment in Washington.  
937 Pa. Ave.

### SMITH ELECTED TO SENATE

To Fill Vacancy Caused by Senator Whyte's Death.

ANNAPOLIS, March 25.—The senate and house of delegates, in separate sessions, yesterday elected former Gov. John Walter Smith to the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Senator William Pinkney Whyte.

Republicans in the two houses, with the exception of Delegate Gray of Charles county, refrained from voting. Mr. Gray voted for Representative Jackson. The republicans refrained from voting because they believed that the proceedings were illegal, in view of the fact that sufficient notice of the vacancy in the senate had not been given.

Mr. Metzger of Prince George declared the position of the republicans to be that it is most important that the state of Maryland be represented by two senators in the Congress of the United States, and that, therefore, the present vacancy should be filled by the action of the assembly taken in such a manner as to avoid all possible question of legality.

"The action," he said, "has already been questioned and is contrary to all precedent. The Senate of the United States is the judge of the eligibility of its members, and its action in similar cases demonstrates that it will not accept this election as legal. The attorney general of Maryland holds that Tuesday, March 24, is the second Tuesday after Tuesday, March 17, and, consequently, the proper day on which to elect a senator. This is wrong in this contention, we think, is plain to every one. Further than this, the house was only notified informally last Tuesday of the death of Senator Whyte, and the senate was not even in session."

There will be a comparison of the journals of the two houses tomorrow, when Gov. Smith will be declared to have been elected. His commission will be signed by Gov. Crothers.

Former Gov. Smith here and was congratulated upon his election to the Senate.

### Chief Shipley Exonerated at Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 25.—A coroner's jury last night declared Chief of Police George M. Shipley and J. F. Foley, his driver, to have been justified in killing Latusus Averch, the young man who attacked the chief in his home recently. The verdict was rendered after a short deliberation following an exhaustive inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the shooting. More than a score of witnesses were examined, chief among them were Olga Averch, sister of the dead man; Chief Shipley himself; his son, Harry, who is recovering from a wound received in the chest, received in the affray; and other members of the chief's household.

### Avoid Secret Stomach Remedies

BECAUSE MOST OF THEM CONTAIN DANGEROUS INGREDIENTS, WHICH PRODUCE THE DRUG HABIT.

Thousands of people, having dyspepsia or stomach troubles in some form, continually "dose" themselves with all sorts of secret remedies, pills, cathartics, etc., which not only injure and irritate the stomach and intestines, but in many cases cause the opium, morphine and cocaine habit.

You have a right, and should demand to know what any medicine contains before you take it, unless it is put up in sealed, which some reputable physician. Fakes and quacks will put most anything into their secret preparations, to make you like their useless stuff so as to want more of it, until it makes you the victim of some drug habit, which will ruin your health in a short time.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are not a secret remedy, they do not contain injurious drugs, and they are recommended by thousands of physicians in the United States and Canada for their patients for dyspepsia, catarrh of the stomach, and all other stomach troubles resulting from improper digestion of food.

These wonderful tablets actually digest food because they contain the very elements that are required of a healthy stomach to properly digest food, thus acting as a substitute and giving the overworked digestive organs a rest and a chance to regain their former health, strength and vigor.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain fruit and vegetable essences, the pure concentrated tincture of hydrocarbons, golden seal, which tone up and strengthen the mucous coats of the stomach and increase the flow of gastric and other digestive juices; lactose extracted from milk; and the action of the stomach, controlling the action of the stomach; bismuth, to absorb acids and prevent fermentation, and pure aspe. The result, you see, is the highest digestive power. All of these are scientifically incorporated in these tablets or lozenges and constitute a complete, natural, speedy cure for any stomach trouble.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold in large fifty-cent boxes, by J. W. Lyon, D.D.S., 120 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

## IN MEMORY OF BISHOP

Tributes to Henry Yates Satterlee at Services Today

IN PRO-CATHEDRAL CHURCH

Alexander Mackay-Smith Describes

Work of Deceased.

WAS A TRUE SERVANT OF GOD

"Made This a Diocese of Prayer"

Suggested as an Appropriate Epitaph.

Hundreds of sorrowing friends and clergymen of the Episcopal diocese of Washington paid tribute to the memory of Rt. Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, at the Pro-Cathedral Church of the Ascension this morning. Long before 10 o'clock, the hour announced for the services, all the seats in the church were occupied and many persons were unable to secure admittance. In the audience were many men of prominence in the political and business life of the capital.

Rt. Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, bishop coadjutor of Philadelphia, delivered a memorial address, telling of the work of the deceased for the diocese of Washington, for the Episcopal Church and for Almighty God. He said that the influence of Bishop Satterlee's life will long be felt.

Assisting in the service was a choir of fifty male voices. Many of these were in the open-air choir, under the direction of Bishop Satterlee, at services on the site of the proposed cathedral, for which the dead bishop worked for years. The choir paid tribute by singing several of the favorite hymns of Bishop Satterlee.

Participants in Service. Rev. A. S. Johns, rector of Christ Church, opened the service; Rev. C. Ernest Smith, rector of St. Thomas' Church, the scripture lessons; Rev. Dr. Herbert Scott Smith, rector of St. Margaret's Church, the creed and the prayers; Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of St. John's Church, the epistle, and Dr. R. H. McKim, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, the gospel. Archdeacon Richard P. Williams, rector of Trinity Church, presided at the communion, assisted by Rev. F. B. Howden, Rev. H. Allen Griffith, Rev. G. F. Dudley and Rev. W. T. Snyder.

"And they shall see his face; and his name shall be in their foreheads," the words of Revelations, xxiii.4, were taken as the text for the memorial address by Bishop Coadjutor Mackay-Smith. In the beginning, he pointed out that although there are today few men who make God real to men, the man who became the first bishop of Washington was one of them.

"He was the bishop of the capital," the speaker said. "From it radiate the decrees that govern a nation and affect the world. Are these decrees Christian? I make the bold statement that in the largest sense the nation is Christian; it is founded by Christians, organized by Christians, conducted by Christians and depends on the principles of Christ for endurance."

Servant of God. "Among those who organized the diocese it was deemed proper to note that the first bishop should be, in the highest sense, a servant of God. High and dominant above his other qualities, should be his Christian character."

"One of the characteristics of the Washington ministers is their broad-mindedness. An Episcopal and a Presbyterian clergyman meet on the street, and they both rejoice that a Baptist congregation nearby has called a leader among men to become its pastor. In choosing a bishop, too, it was felt that the clergy of the diocese were something to its neighbors."

Henry Y. Satterlee, he continued, was chosen because he would fit into such surroundings. "A speaking of the qualities which characterized the deceased, the speaker pointed out that he was a man of intense spirituality. It was rare, he said, to find a bishop who lives for things spiritual. But Bishop Satterlee, he continued, mingled with his spirituality a turn of mind that was practical. Every day was given by him to the good of the world, and he worked out with business acumen, it was stated, the bishop carried an air of holiness at all times."

Power Over Men. Another characteristic of the deceased mentioned by the speaker was his power over men, and both young and old believed in him. Continuing the speaker said:

"Another feature of Bishop Satterlee's work was mentioned by a rector of the diocese some time ago, when he spoke to the bishop: 'You have made a more vivid epitaph than those words, and on the plain of the capital, the towering figure of the bishop on his knees, with his face toward heaven. The form that of a soldier, might be that of a saint, but he is best in the attitude of prayer.'"

"An impetus has been given to the spirit, in these hours when the diocese shall be tempted to sell its birthright for gold or for glory there shall come to the clergy a face, and a voice shall say: 'Take heed.'"

A second memorial service will be held this evening at 8 o'clock in the Church of the Epiphany, at which Bishop Mackay-Smith will repeat the memorial address.

INVITATIONS WITHDRAWN.

Reception to Knox Canceled Because of Senator Penrose's Illness.

Owing to the serious illness of Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, invitations to the reception which was to have been given to Senator Knox this evening by the Pennsylvania Club have been recalled, at the request of Mr. Knox. The following letter was written by Mr. Knox today to the president of the club:

"The serious illness of my colleague, Boise Penrose, the senior senator from Pennsylvania, has constrained me to ask you to recall the invitations for a reception which the Pennsylvania Club has honored me by tendering for this evening. It has been my hope for the last two days that some very decided improvement in the senator's condition would enable him to leave his bed, and to enjoy the great honor and pleasure of meeting the officers and members of the club and its guests under the delightful auspices of the club, and although I am happy to note that the senator's condition has improved, yet his illness is such that I feel strongly the propriety of requesting you to withdraw the invitations. I am sure this will accord with your own judgment and with that of those invited to be present."

One for Maintenance, Other for Divorce.

Mrs. Mary T. Mueller of this city today filed suit for maintenance against John W. Mueller of Baltimore, Md., from whom she separated last September. She charges cruelty and failure to support her and their four children. They were married here, April 15, 1906, but lived for seven years in Baltimore. Attorneys F. E. Mitchell and Edwin Forrest represent the wife.

## HEARING ON GAS ACT FUTILE

COMPANY'S COUNSEL ILL, ARGUMENT PUT OFF.

No Progress Toward Repeal of Inflation Clause—Committee-men Tardy.

The violently emotional and deeply sympathetic attitude of the House District committee toward matters affecting the interests of the people of the District of Columbia was demonstrated again today, when a quorum of the committee failed to show up at the hearing, set for 10 o'clock, on the bill to repeal section 5—the stock-inflation clause—of the gas act.

At the hour set for the hearing to begin Representatives Smith of Michigan, chairman of the committee; Philip Campbell, Murphy, the sonorous-voiced statesman from the cyclone belt, and Thietus Willette Sims of Tennessee were the only members on the spot. Corporation Counsel Thomas, Commissioner Macfarland, Supt. W. F. Hart of the Washington Gas Light Company and several representatives of citizens' associations were also on hand.

After fooling away an hour or so in an animated but not highly instructive discussion of the bill, the committee adjourned, the probable production in the alfa belt, the committee—or the small fragment of it on hand—decided to cut loose and have the hearing away. Later in the morning Messrs. Kahn of California and Taylor of Ohio came in and remained until adjournment, dutiful, but bored.

Gas Counsel Ill. Mr. Hart told the committee that P. H. Goldsborough, who was to have made the argument for the gas company, was quite ill at his home and would be unable to appear for probably a couple of weeks.

Chairman Smith expressed his regret, as he had intended to let Mr. Goldsborough speak for the company. Mr. Campbell then turned out before the committee this morning the matter of the repeal of section 5. Mr. Campbell expressed his dissatisfaction with the idea of waiting two more long weeks for committee action on the repeal bill and asked Mr. Hart if the gas company would be willing to accept the committee's tentative decision to wait for Mr. Goldsborough's recovery.

Corporation Counsel Thomas then reviewed, in brief, the gas act, section 5 of which it is desired to repeal. He mentioned that section 5 had been inserted in the act by the Senate and was passed upon a threat of a veto or nothing.

Corporation Counsel's Views. "My opposition to section 5," said Mr. Thomas, "is based on the fact that no fair hearing can be given under this section, as it now stands, to anybody opposed to an increase in the stock of the gas company, and if the good will, etc., be incorporated in the valuation, the price fixed in this act may become a permanent and increased capitalization, what the courts would agree to be a fair and just return to which each and every public service corporation is entitled."

Mr. Thomas criticized the use of the word "plant" in the act, saying that this word, as used, was entirely ambiguous. He thought Congress never intended using this word to mean that the franchise of the gas company should be valued in appraising the plant. The act did not say so. The report made under order of the court, however, following the action of the Georgetown gas company in taking steps to increase its capital stock, undoubtedly valued the franchise, good will, etc., Mr. Thomas said.

Mr. Thomas then went into an extended legal argument in support of the repeal of the act. He said that the repeal of the act would be a benefit to the public, and that the repeal of the act would be a benefit to the public, and that the repeal of the act would be a benefit to the public.

Mr. Macfarland's Statement.

Commissioner Macfarland appeared at the invitation of the committee. He confined himself to arguments in favor of the repealing of section 5 of the code of law, which repeal was recommended by the Commissioners in the form of a bill several months ago.

In speaking of the necessity of a reduction in the price of gas, Mr. Macfarland said: "The Commissioners represent the District government, the largest consumer of gas in the District of Columbia, with about 7,500 gas lamps, consuming about \$55,000 worth of gas per annum. But the private consumers of gas and the community generally. We favor a reduction in the price of gas to the benefit of the public, and we want this section repealed lest the proceedings under it may make the gas company a monopoly."

Mr. Macfarland said that the repeal of the act would be a benefit to the public, and that the repeal of the act would be a benefit to the public, and that the repeal of the act would be a benefit to the public.

INTEREST IN SALE.

Art Objects of Value on Display in Sloan's Galleries.

Much interest is being manifested in the sale of the collection of valuable and rare objects and paintings of M. Henry S. de Sola, which began at the Sloan galleries, 1107 G street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. In the collection are many art objects of value, of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, including tapestries, tapestries, enameled, wood carvings, textiles, renaissance, gothic, chippendale, Louis XV and Louis XVI furniture, and a number of paintings by old and modern masters.

The old masters represented are Nattier, Boucher, and others. The modern painters include Roybet, Lavi, Henner, Richet, Berne, Belouet and Delpey. All of the paintings are of the highest quality, and are being sold at a very low price.

Mr. de Sola, who is a native of France, has been in the United States for many years, and has been very successful in his business. He has a large collection of art objects, and is now selling them at a very low price.

Mr. de Sola, who is a native of France, has been in the United States for many years, and has been very successful in his business. He has a large collection of art objects, and is now selling them at a very low price.

Mr. de Sola, who is a native of France, has been in the United States for many years, and has been very successful in his business. He has a large collection of art objects, and is now selling them at a very low price.

Mr. de Sola, who is a native of France, has been in the United States for many years, and has been very successful in his business. He has a large collection of art objects, and is now selling them at a very low price.

Mr. de Sola, who is a native of France, has been in the United States for many years, and has been very successful in his business. He has a large collection of art objects, and is now selling them at a very low price.

Mr. de Sola, who is a native of France, has been in the United States for many years, and has been very successful in his business. He has a large collection of art objects, and is now selling them at a very low price.

## MILLS

Cotton Industry's Growth in South Carolina.

WATER POWER UTILIZED

Generation of Electricity From the Rivers.

COMPARISON WITH THE EAST

Operatives in the South Supplied

With Better Homes and More Healthful Surroundings.

BY WILLIAM F. CURTIS.

SUMMERVILLE, S. C., March 17, 1908. We are not in the habit of considering South Carolina as a manufacturing state, although she stands second and next to Massachusetts in the amount of capital invested in cotton factories, in the number of spindles and in the value of their product. She stands fourth in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers, fifth in fruit and vegetable canning, and fifth in the manufacture of hosiery and knitted goods.

There were cotton factories in South Carolina as long ago as 1837, but they did not amount to much. In 1840 there were fifteen mills, with a capital of a little more than \$200,000 and an annual product of about \$450,000. In 1850 and at the outbreak of the civil war there were seventeen factories, with a capital of \$800,000, a product worth a million a year, 41,884 spindles and 891 employees. In 1880 the industry had practically doubled, and then it began to grow. Its rapid development from that time on has been largely due to the activity of the Charleston News and Courier, the Columbia State and other newspapers, which started the cry, "Bring the mills to the cotton, instead of taking the cotton to the mills, and save the transportation charges."

Mills Drawn to the State.

The gospel preached on that text impressed many men of capital and enterprise, and the consequences may be seen in the mill villages scattered all over the state, which have done so much to develop the character, improve the morals and promote the material welfare of a large portion of the population as well as multiply the wealth. To the farmers especially have the mills been beneficial. They have afforded a home market for the cotton and for everything in the way of food products they could raise. Take Spartanburg county, for example, which was a long and weary journey, without anything that makes existence happy or profitable. The waterpower that nature supplied caused thirty-seven cotton mills to be built in 1880, of which annually consume 250,000 bales of cotton, which is five times as much as is raised in the county, and produced \$25,000,000 in 1880. In 1890 the county produced 1,000,000 bales of cotton. The mill villages are composed of comfortable frame cottages, neatly painted white or some other color, with five or six rooms, and a small garden, and a porch. The cottages are situated in the highlands in the Piedmont country, in a mild climate, are infinitely more comfortable than the crowded tenements of the factory towns, and the wages paid here are considerably lower, the cost of living corresponds, and the operatives are enabled to save a good deal of their money. If they are thrifty and economical, the fact that they do so is indicated by the eight million dollars of deposits in the banks of Spartanburg county, which every man, woman and child has a share in. At least half of it was deposited by the farmers.

Cotton Sold for Cash.

About 50,000 bales of cotton are produced in Spartanburg county which is carried directly to the mills and sold for cash. The money goes into the banks. Before the mills were built cotton was sold to local commission merchants to settle debts for food and clothing, implements and fertilizers, that had been in making the crop. Upon such advances the farmer paid from 6 to 10 per cent, and often more interest. Instead of paying interest to his commission bank, he sells his cotton for cash and money from the bank. Cotton is high just now, and the cotton used to be considered better than any gold mine; today cotton is selling at 12 cents a pound, and the crop of Spartanburg county, which every man, woman and child has a share in, is worth \$2,750,000. To complete their picture the mills buy four times as much cotton as the county produces. The cotton of the state is sold to the mills, and the mills sell the cotton to the world.

In addition to their cotton crop, the farmers of Spartanburg county produce 20,000 head of cattle for a population of 20,000, which has been the case for many years. The towns and villages around the mills, the pay roll is regular and certain, and the operatives are paid for their work. The operatives are paid for their work, and the operatives are paid for their work. The operatives are paid for their work, and the operatives are paid for their work.

That is what the cotton mills have done for South Carolina and other parts of the south, for Spartanburg county, and the twenty mill towns that have sprung up down here since 1880.

The Cotton Industry.

If you want to read the figures that show the growth of the cotton industry in South Carolina during the last seven years here they are:

|                               | 1900         | 1907          |
|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Number corporations.....      | 1,300        | 1,500         |
| Capital invested.....         | \$29,258,946 | \$102,821,919 |
| Number spindles.....          | 1,431,339    | 3,968,751     |
| Bales consumed annually.....  | 1,853,621    | 7,265,700     |
| Value of product.....         | \$29,723,919 | \$75,453,019  |
| Number employees.....         | 20,201       | 54,887        |
| Value of product.....         | 29,723,919   | 75,453,019    |
| Number children employed..... | 8,110        | 8,121         |

In addition to the above cotton factories and the cotton industry, the cotton industry has also been very successful in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers, fruit and vegetable canning, and hosiery and knitted goods.

The cotton industry has also been very successful in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers, fruit and vegetable canning, and hosiery and knitted goods.

The cotton industry has also been very successful in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers, fruit and vegetable canning, and hosiery and knitted goods.

The cotton industry has also been very successful in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers, fruit and vegetable canning, and hosiery and knitted goods.

The cotton industry has also been very successful in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers, fruit and vegetable canning, and hosiery and knitted goods.

The cotton industry has also been very successful in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers, fruit and vegetable canning, and hosiery and knitted goods.

The cotton industry has also been very successful in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers, fruit and vegetable canning, and hosiery and knitted goods.

The cotton industry has also been very successful in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers, fruit and vegetable canning, and hosiery and knitted goods.

The cotton industry has also been very successful in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers, fruit and vegetable canning, and hosiery and knitted goods.

The cotton industry has also been very successful in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers, fruit and vegetable canning, and hosiery and knitted goods.

The cotton industry has also been very successful in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers, fruit and vegetable canning, and hosiery and knitted goods.

## MILLS

Cotton Industry's Growth in South Carolina.

WATER POWER UTILIZED

Generation of Electricity From the Rivers.

COMPARISON WITH THE EAST

Operatives in the South Supplied

With Better Homes and More Healthful Surroundings.

BY WILLIAM F. CURTIS.

SUMMERVILLE, S. C., March 17, 1908. We are not in the habit of considering South Carolina as a manufacturing state, although she stands second and next to Massachusetts in the amount of capital invested in cotton factories, in the number of spindles and in the value of their product. She stands fourth in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers, fifth in fruit and vegetable canning, and fifth in the manufacture of hosiery and knitted goods.

There were cotton factories in South Carolina as long ago as 1837, but they did not amount to much. In 1840 there were fifteen mills, with a capital of a little more than \$200,000 and an annual product of about \$450,000. In 1850 and at the outbreak of the civil war there were seventeen factories, with a capital of \$800,000, a product worth a million a year, 41,884 spindles and 891 employees. In 1880 the industry had practically doubled, and then it began to grow. Its rapid development from that time on has been largely due to the activity of the Charleston News and Courier, the Columbia State and other newspapers, which started the cry, "Bring the mills to the cotton, instead of taking the cotton to the mills, and save the transportation charges."

Mills Drawn to the State.

The gospel preached on that text impressed many men of capital and enterprise, and the consequences may be seen in the mill villages scattered all over the state, which have done so much to develop the character, improve the morals and promote the material welfare of a large portion of the population as well as multiply the wealth. To the farmers especially have the mills been beneficial. They have afforded a home market for the cotton and for everything in the way of food products they could raise. Take Spartanburg county, for example, which was a long and weary journey, without anything that makes existence happy or profitable. The waterpower that nature supplied caused thirty-seven cotton mills to be built in 1880, of which annually consume 250,000 bales of cotton, which is five times as much as is raised in the county, and produced \$25,000,000 in 1880. In 1890 the county produced 1,000,000 bales of cotton. The mill villages are composed of comfortable frame cottages, neatly painted white or some other color, with five or six rooms, and a small garden, and a porch. The cottages are situated in the highlands in the Piedmont country, in a mild climate, are infinitely more comfortable than the crowded tenements of the factory towns, and the wages paid here are considerably lower, the cost of living corresponds, and the operatives are enabled to save a good deal of their money. If they are thrifty and economical, the fact that they do so is indicated by the eight million dollars of deposits in the banks of Spartanburg county, which every man, woman and child has a share in. At least half of it was deposited by the farmers.

Cotton Sold for Cash.

About 50,000 bales of cotton are produced in Spartanburg county which is carried directly to the mills and sold for cash. The money goes into the banks. Before the mills were built cotton was sold to local commission merchants to settle debts for food and clothing, implements and fertilizers, that had been in making the crop. Upon such advances the farmer paid from 6 to 10 per cent, and often more interest. Instead of paying interest to his commission bank, he sells his cotton for cash and money from the bank. Cotton is high just now, and the cotton used to be considered better than any gold mine; today cotton is selling at 12 cents a pound, and the crop of Spartanburg county, which every man, woman and child has a share in, is worth \$2,750,000. To complete their picture the mills buy four times as much cotton as the county produces. The cotton of the state is sold to the mills, and the mills sell the cotton to the world.

In addition to their cotton crop, the farmers of Spartanburg county produce 20,000 head of cattle for a population of 20,000, which has been the case for many years. The towns and villages around the mills, the pay roll is regular and certain, and the operatives are paid for their work. The operatives are paid for their work, and the operatives are paid for their work. The operatives are paid for their work, and the operatives are paid for their work.

That is what the cotton mills have done for South Carolina and other parts of the south, for Spartanburg county, and the twenty mill towns that have sprung up down here since 1880.

The Cotton Industry.

If you want to read the figures that show the growth of the cotton industry in South Carolina during the last seven years here they are:

|                              | 1900         | 1907          |
|------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Number corporations.....     | 1,300        | 1,500         |
| Capital invested.....        | \$29,258,946 | \$102,821,919 |
| Number spindles.....         | 1,431,339    | 3,968,751     |
| Bales consumed annually..... | 1,853,621    | 7,265,700     |
| Value of product.....        | \$29,723,919 | \$75,453,019  |
| Number                       |              |               |